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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/038,933	01/04/2002	Rohan Coelho	42390P11783	8489

7590   12/04/2006

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EXAMINER
GLASS, RUSSELL S

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
3626	

DATE MAILED: 12/04/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	10/038,933	COELHO ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Russell S. Glass	3626	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>25 September 2006</u>.

2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b) ☒ This action is non-final.

3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) <u>1-24</u> is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) ☒ Claim(s) <u>1-24</u> is/are rejected.

7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some *   c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>9/25/2006</u>.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) ☐ Other: _____ .

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

1.   **Claims 1-6, 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable**

over Snowden et al., (U.S. Pub. 2002/0026332) in view of Intel Internet

Authentication Services, Privacy and Security for Health Care Transactions Over

the Internet, copyright©2000 Intel Corporation, and further in view of Schoenberg,

(U.S. 6,463,417).

2.   As per claim 1, the collective system of Snowden and Intel discloses a method of

controlling transfer of health information along a network pathway. Intel fails to disclose

acquiring patient consent for transfer of medical records. Intel does disclose acquiring

authorization for medical records. Controlling distribution of medical records based on

patient consent is well-known in the art as evidenced by Snowden, (Snowden, passim).

Intel further discloses the following method steps:

(a)   receiving, by an access server on the network pathway, a request for the health

information from across an internal network, the request being generated from a

portable healthcare device, (Intel, p. 4, Fig. 1, col. 1, ¶ 2 and 3; p. 6, col. 2, ¶ 3) (An

internal network is considered to be equivalent to a virtual private network since it

performs an identical function in substantially the same way and produces substantially

the same results) (A portable healthcare device is considered to be equivalent to a PDA

since it performs an identical function in substantially the same way and produces

substantially the same results);

(b)   immediately determining, by the access server if a corresponding authentication

is stored in the access server, (Intel, p. 4, col. 1, ¶ 1, 2; p. 5, col. 2, ¶ 2 and 3); and

(c)   if the corresponding authentication is stored, permitting, by the access server, the

health information to be immediately acquired by sending the request across an

external network to be obtained by a remote site, receiving the health information from

the remote site, and forwarding the health information back across the internal network,

(Intel, p. 5, col. 3, ¶ 2) (Remote site is considered to be equivalent to third party

database since it performs an identical function in substantially the same way and

produces substantially the same results).

The collective system of Snowden and Intel fails to explicitly disclose a method

step wherein: the consent satisfies the requirements for release of the health

information, the consent is for a requestor of the health information to access the health

information, and the consent is provided by an owner of the health information.

However, such a method step is well-known in the art as evidenced by Schoenberg,

(Schoenberg, col. 3, lines 20-52; col. 4, lines 57-63; col. 5, lines 20-40)(disclosing

stored consent in the form of patient-supplied security access codes for the purpose of

consenting to access and allowing access to personal health records by an authorized

requester. If the patient-supplied code entered by the requestor matches the stored

code, then the requirements for release of the health information are satisfied).

It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to replace the authorization

in Intel with the patient consent from Snowden. The motivation would be to provide a

secure repository for personal medical records of individuals and families, (Snowden,

Abstract).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

invention to add Schoenberg to the collective system of Snowden and Intel. The

motivation would have been to allow a patient to precisely control who has access to

different secured categories of stored patient medial information, (Schoenberg, col. 5,

lines 20-40).

3.   As per claim 2, Intel further discloses the forwarding of the health information is

to the portable healthcare device, (Intel, p. 4, Fig. 1, col. 1, ¶ 2 and 3; p. 6, col. 2, ¶ 3).

The statements of obviousness and motivations to combine Snowden and Intel,

and to add Schoenberg is as discussed in the rejection of claim 1 and incorporated

herein by reference.

4.   As per claim 3, Intel further discloses sending a notice to the portable healthcare

device, (Intel, p. 5, col 2, ¶ 3) (sending a notice is considered to be equivalent to

granting immediate access since it performs an identical function in substantially the same way and produces substantially the same results).

The statements of obviousness and motivations to combine Snowden and Intel, and to add Schoenberg is as discussed in the rejection of claim 1 and incorporated herein by reference.

5.   As per claim 4, Intel further discloses receiving, by the access server, the appropriate consent from the portable healthcare device and permitting the health information to be immediately acquired by sending the request across an external network to a remote site, receiving the health information from the remote site, and forwarding the health information back across the internal network, (Intel, p. 5, col 2, ¶ 2- end of page).

The statements of obviousness and motivations to combine Snowden and Intel, and to add Schoenberg is as discussed in the rejection of claim 1 and incorporated herein by reference.

6.   As per claim 5, Intel further discloses a method wherein the corresponding consent is fingerprint data, retinal data, voice data, or a digital signature data and further including comparing the corresponding consent with stored consent data, (Intel, p. 6, col. 2, ¶ 3).

The statements of obviousness and motivations to combine Snowden and Intel, and to add Schoenberg is as discussed in the rejection of claim 1 and incorporated herein by reference.

7.   As per claim 6, Intel further discloses including determining if authentication is required prior to the determining if a corresponding authentication is stored, and if the authentication is not required, permitting the health information to be immediately acquired by sending the request across an external network to a remote site, receiving the health information from the remote site, and forwarding the health information back across the internal network, (Intel, p. 5, col. 2, ¶ 2 and col. 3, ¶ 2) (Determining if authentication is required is considered to be equivalent determining whether or not a user computer is enabled for streamlined access since it performs an identical function in substantially the same way and produces substantially the same results).

The statements of obviousness and motivations to combine Snowden and Intel, and to add Schoenberg is as discussed in the rejection of claim 1 and incorporated herein by reference.

8.   As per claim 8, Intel further discloses including determining, by the access server, the suitability of a corresponding authentication, (Intel, p. 3, col. 1, ¶ 2 and 3) (Determining the suitability of a corresponding consent is considered to be equivalent to confirmed and relative authentication since it performs an identical function in substantially the same way and produces substantially the same results).

The statements of obviousness and motivations to combine Snowden and Intel,

and to add Schoenberg is as discussed in the rejection of claim 1 and incorporated

herein by reference.

9.   As per claim 11, Intel discloses a health information access server, comprising:

an internal network port to receive a request for health information from a

portable healthcare device, the request issued by a user of the portable healthcare

device, (Intel, p. 4, Fig. 1, col. 1, ¶ 2 and 3; p. 6, col. 2, ¶ 3) (An internal network is

considered to be equivalent to a virtual private network since it performs an identical

function in substantially the same way and produces substantially the same results) (A

portable healthcare device is considered to be equivalent to a PDA since it performs an

identical function in substantially the same way and produces substantially the same

results);

an authentication database to store consents corresponding to health

information, (Intel, p. 4, col. 1, ¶ 1, 2; p. 5, col. 2, ¶ 2, 3); and

a server interface to prepare the request for receipt by a next segment in the

network pathway towards a remote site, and to prepare the health information sent in

response from the remote site to be received by a next segment in the network pathway

towards the user, (Intel, p. 4, col. 1, ¶ 1, 2; p. 5, col. 3, ¶ 2) (a server interface is

considered to be equivalent to IAS since it performs an identical function in substantially

the same way and produces substantially the same results).

Intel fails to disclose controlling distribution of medical records based on patient

consent. Controlling distribution of medical records based on patient consent is well-

known in the art as evidenced by Snowden, (Snowden, passim).

The collective system of Snowden and Intel fails to explicitly disclose the

following well-known method steps that are disclosed in Schoenberg as follows:

a search engine to determine if a corresponding authentication is stored in the

database for requested health information, (Schoenberg, col. 5, lines 38-40); and

if the corresponding consent exists, that the consent satisfies the requirements

for release of the health information, the consent is for a requestor of the health

information to access the health information, and the consent is provided by an owner of

the health information. However, such a method step is well-known in the art as

evidenced by Schoenberg, (Schoenberg, col. 3, lines 20-52; col. 4, lines 57-63; col. 5,

lines 20-40)(disclosing stored consent in the form of patient-supplied security access

codes for the purpose of consenting to access and allowing access to personal health

records by an authorized requester. If the patient-supplied code entered by the

requestor matches the stored code, then the requirements for release of the health

information are satisfied).

The statements of obviousness and motivations to combine Snowden and Intel,

and to add Schoenberg is as discussed in the rejection of claim 1 and incorporated

herein by reference.

10.   As per claim 12, Intel discloses an information access server, further including an

authentication analysis unit to determine the suitability of a corresponding

authentication, (Intel, p. 3, col. 1, ¶ 2 and 3) (a consent analysis unit is considered to be

equivalent to IAS since it performs an identical function in substantially the same way

and produces substantially the same results).

The statements of obviousness and motivations to combine Snowden and Intel,

and to add Schoenberg is as discussed in the rejection of claim 1 and incorporated

herein by reference.

11.   As per claim 13, Intel discloses an information access server, further including a

request identification unit to determine the appropriate remote site to receive the

request, (Intel, p. 4, col. 1, ¶ 1, 2; p. 5, col. 3, ¶ 2) (a request identification unit is

considered to be equivalent to IAS since it performs an identical function in substantially

the same way and produces substantially the same results) (a request identification unit

is considered to be equivalent to IAS since it performs an identical function in

substantially the same way and produces substantially the same results).

The statements of obviousness and motivations to combine Snowden and Intel,

and to add Schoenberg is as discussed in the rejection of claim 1 and incorporated

herein by reference.

12.   **Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over**

Snowden et al., (U.S. Pub. 2002/0026332) in view of Intel Internet Authentication

Services, Privacy and Security for Health Care Transactions Over the Internet,

copyright©2000 Intel Corporation and further in view the Background of the

Invention, and further in view of Schoenberg, (U.S. 6,463,417).

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13.   As per claim 7, the collective system of Snowden, Intel, and Schoenberg fails to

disclose that the remote site could be a pharmacy benefits manager. However, a

pharmacy benefit manager is well known in the art as evidenced by the Background of

the Invention, (Background, ¶ 4).

The statement of obviousness and motivation to combine Snowden and Intel,

and to add Schoenberg is as discussed in the rejection of claim 1 and incorporated

herein by reference.

It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to

combine the Background of the Invention with the collective system of Snowden, Intel,

and Schoenberg. The motivation would be to allow efficient authentication systems to

businesses such as pharmacies and insurance companies, (Intel, p. 3, col. 3, ¶ 1).

14.   **Claims 9, 10, 14 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being**

unpatentable over Snowden et al., (U.S. Pub. 2002/0026332) in view of Intel

Internet Authentication Services, Privacy and Security for Health Care

Transactions Over the Internet, copyright©2000 Intel Corporation and further in

view of Wong et al., (6,260,021), and further in view of Schoenberg, (U.S.

6,463,417).

15.   As per claim 9, the collective system of Snowden, Intel, and Schoenberg fails to

disclose a method further including placing, by an interface, the request in a wrapper for

acceptance by a next segment in the network pathway towards the remote site.

However, such a method step is well known in the art as evidenced by Wong.

Wong discloses a method further including placing the request in a wrapper for

acceptance by a next segment in the network pathway towards the remote site, (Wong,

Fig. 1; col. 11, line 65-col. 12, line 5).

It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to

combine the collective system of Snowden, Intel, and Schoenberg with Wong. The

motivation would be to provide communication between network sites that lack common

communication protocols, (Wong, col. 11, line 65-col. 12, line 5).

The statement of obviousness and motivation to combine Snowden and Intel,

and to then add Schoenberg is as discussed in the rejection of claim 1 and incorporated

herein by reference.

16.   As per claim 10, the collective system of Snowden, Intel, and Schoenberg fails to

disclose a method further including unwrapping, by the interface, the health information

received from across the external network. However, such a method step is inherent in

the art disclosed by Wong.

Wong discloses a method further including placing the request in a wrapper for

acceptance by a next segment in the network pathway towards the remote site, (Wong,

Fig. 1; col. 11, line 65-col. 12, line 5). It would be inherent for the remote site to perform an unwrapping function on the received information. Unwrapping is necessary for the wrapped information to be effectively utilized by the remote site computer.

It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Intel and Wong. The motivation would be to provide communication between network sites that lack common communication protocols, (Wong, col. 11, line 65-col. 12, line 5).

The statement of obviousness and motivation to combine Snowden and Intel, and to then add Schoenberg, is as discussed in the rejection of claim 1 and incorporated herein by reference.

17.   As per claim 14, the collective system of Snowden, Intel, and Schoenberg fails to disclose an information access server further including a health information identification unit to determine what type of information is received. However, such an information access server is well-known in the art as evidenced by Wong, (Wong, col. 2, line 65-col. 3, line 3; col. 3, line 60 - col. 5, line 20; col. 11, lines 17-28) (a health information identification unit is considered to be equivalent to a system comprising an interface engine and image object coordinator since it performs an identical function in substantially the same way and produces substantially the same results).

It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Intel and Wong. The motivation would be to provide communication between

network sites that lack common communication protocols, (Wong, col. 11, line 65-col. 12, line 5).

The statement of obviousness and motivation to combine Snowden and Intel, and then add Schoenberg, is as discussed in the rejection of claim 1 and incorporated herein by reference.

18.   As per claim 15, Intel fails to disclose an information access server further including an application unit to determine an appropriate software application program for the health information to be entered into. However, such an information access server is well-known in the art as evidenced by Wong, (Wong, col. 2, line 65-col. 3, line 3; col. 3, line 60 - col. 5, line 20; col. 11, lines 17-28) (an application unit is considered to be equivalent to a system comprising an interface engine and image object coordinator since it performs an identical function in substantially the same way and produces substantially the same results).

It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Intel and Wong. The motivation would be to provide communication between network sites that lack common communication protocols, (Wong, col. 11, line 65-col. 12, line 5).

The statement of obviousness and motivation to combine Snowden and Intel, thus replacing authorization with consent, is as discussed in the rejection of claim 1 and incorporated herein by reference.

19.   **Claims 16-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable**

over Snowden et al., (U.S. Pub. 2002/0026332) in view of Intel Internet

Authentication Services, Privacy and Security for Health Care Transactions Over

the Internet, copyright©2000 Intel Corporation, and further in view of

Killcommons et al., (U.S. 6,424,996), and further in view of Schoenberg, (U.S.

6,463,417).

20.   As per claim 16, Killcommons discloses a computer accessible medium having

stored therein a plurality of sequences of executable instructions, which, when executed

by a processor, cause the system to:

(a)   process a request for the health information, (Killcommons, col. 4, line 54-col. 5,

line 22);

(b)   permit the health information to be immediately acquired, (Killcommons, col. 2,

lines 45-50; col. 4, line 54-col. 5, line 22).

Killcommons fails to disclose a computer accessible medium having stored

therein a plurality of sequences of executable instructions, which, when executed by a

processor, cause the system to receive health information from across an internal

network, the request being generated from a portable healthcare device on the internal

network, immediately determine, by an access server on the internal network, if an

corresponding consent is stored; and if the corresponding consent is stored, permit the

health information to be immediately acquired by sending the request across an

external network to a remote site, receive the health information from the remote site,

and forward the health information back across the internal network. However, such

software is well-known in the art as evidenced by Intel, (Intel, p. 4, Fig. 1, col. 1, ¶ 1- 3;

p. 6, col. 2, ¶ 3; p. 5, col. 2, ¶ 2 and 3)(see also rejection of claim 1).

The collective system of Snowden, Killcommons and Intel fails to explicitly

disclose a method step wherein the consent satisfies the requirements for release of the

health information, the consent is for a requestor of the health information to access the

health information, and the consent is provided by an owner of the health information.

However, such a method step is well-known in the art as evidenced by Schoenberg,

(Schoenberg, col. 3, lines 20-52; col. 4, lines 57-63; col. 5, lines 20-40)(disclosing

stored consent in the form of patient-supplied security access codes for the purpose of

consenting to access and allowing access to personal health records by an authorized

requester. If the patient-supplied code entered by the requestor matches the stored

code, then the requirements for release of the health information are satisfied).

The statement of obviousness and motivation to combine Snowden and Intel,

and to add Schoenberg, is as discussed in the rejection of claim 1 and incorporated

herein by reference.

It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Killcommons with

the collective system of Snowden, Schoenberg and Intel. The motivation would be to

assemble and communicate multimedia information from a variety of modalities to

remote users, (Killcommons, Abstract).

21.   As per claim 17, Intel further discloses the forwarding of the health information is
to the portable healthcare device, (Intel, p. 6, col. 2, ¶ 3).

The statement of obviousness and motivation to combine Killcommons,

Snowden, Schoenberg, and Intel, is as discussed in the rejection of claim 16 and

incorporated herein by reference.

22.   As per claim 18, Intel further discloses that if no corresponding authentication is

stored, further including additional sequences of executable instructions, which, when

executed by the processor further cause the system to send a notice to the portable

healthcare device, (Intel, p. 5, col 2, ¶ 3) (sending a notice is considered to be

equivalent to granting immediate access since it performs an identical function in

substantially the same way and produces substantially the same results).

The statement of obviousness and motivation to combine Killcommons,

Snowden, Schoenberg, and Intel, is as discussed in the rejection of claim 16 and

incorporated herein by reference.

23.   As per claim 19, Intel further discloses that if no corresponding authentication is

stored, further including additional sequences of executable instructions, which, when

executed by the processor further cause the system to receive the appropriate

authentication from the portable healthcare device and to permit the health information

to be immediately acquired by sending the request across an external network to a

remote site, receiving the health information from the remote site, and forwarding the

health information back across the internal network, (Intel, p. 2, col. 3, ¶ 2-p. 3, col. 1, ¶

3; p. 5, col 2, ¶ 2,- end of page).

The statement of obviousness and motivation to combine Killcommons,

Snowden, Schoenberg, and Intel, is as discussed in the rejection of claim 16 and

incorporated herein by reference.

24.   As per claim 20, Intel further discloses that the corresponding authentication is

fingerprint data, retinal data, voice data, or a digital signature data and further including

comparing the corresponding authentication with stored authentication data, (Intel, p. 6,

col. 2, ¶ 3).

The statement of obviousness and motivation to combine Killcommons,

Snowden, Schoenberg, and Intel, is as discussed in the rejection of claim 16 and

incorporated herein by reference.

25.   As per claim 21, Intel further discloses further including additional sequences of

executable instructions, which, when executed by the processor further cause the

system to determine if authentication is required and if the authentication is not

required, to permit the health information to be immediately acquired by sending the

request across an external network to a remote site, receiving the health information

from the remote site, and forwarding the health information back across the internal

network, (Intel, p. 5, col. 2, ¶ 2 and col. 3, ¶ 2) (Determining if consent is required is

considered to be equivalent determining whether or not a user computer is enabled for

streamlined access since it performs an identical function in substantially the same way

and produces substantially the same results).

The statement of obviousness and motivation to combine Killcommons,

Snowden, Schoenberg, and Intel, is as discussed in the rejection of claim 16 and

incorporated herein by reference.

26.   As per claim 22, Intel further discloses further including additional sequences of

executable instructions, which, when executed by the processor further cause the

system determine the suitability of a corresponding authentication, (Intel, p. 3, col. 1, ¶ 2

and 3) (Determining the suitability of a corresponding consent is considered to be

equivalent to confirmed and relative authentication since it performs an identical

function in substantially the same way and produces substantially the same results).

The statement of obviousness and motivation to combine Killcommons,

Snowden, Schoenberg, and Intel, is as discussed in the rejection of claim 16 and

incorporated herein by reference.

27.   **Claims 23 and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable**

over Snowden et al., (U.S. Pub. 2002/0026332) in view of Intel Internet

Authentication Services, Privacy and Security for Health Care Transactions Over

the Internet, copyright©2000 Intel Corporation, and further in view of

Killcommons et al., (U.S. 6,424,996) and further in view of Wong et al., (6,260,021),

and further in view of Schoenberg, (U.S. 6,463,417).

28.   As per claim 23, The collective system of Snowden, Schoenberg, Killcommons

and Intel fails to disclose a computer accessible medium, further including additional

sequences of executable instructions, which, when executed by the processor further

cause the system to placing the request in a wrapper for acceptance by a next segment

in the network pathway towards the remote site. However, such executable instructions

are well known in the art as evidenced by Wong. Wong discloses executable

instructions further including placing the request in a wrapper for acceptance by a next

segment in the network pathway towards the remote site, (Wong, Fig. 1; col. 11, line 65-

col. 12, line 5).

The motivation to create the collective system of Snowden, Schoenberg, Intel

and Killcommons is as provided in the rejection of claim 16 and incorporated herein by

reference.

It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to

combine the collective system of Snowden, Schoenberg, Killcommons and Intel with

Wong. The motivation would be to provide communication between network sites that

lack common communication protocols, (Wong, col. 11, line 65-col. 12, line 5).

29.   As per claim 24, the collective system of Killcommons and Intel fails to disclose a

computer accessible medium, further including additional sequences of executable

instructions, which, when executed by the processor further cause the system to

interrupt a processor to unwrap health information received from across and external

network.   However, such executable instructions are inherent in the art disclosed by

Wong.

Wong discloses executable instructions further including placing the request in a

wrapper for acceptance by a next segment in the network pathway towards the remote

site, (Wong, Fig. 1; col. 11, line 65-col. 12, line 5). It would be inherent for the remote

site to perform an unwrapping function on the received information. Unwrapping is

necessary for the wrapped information to be effectively utilized by the remote site

computer.

The motivation to create the collective system of Snowden, Schoenberg, Intel

and Killcommons is as provided in the rejection of claim 16 and incorporated herein by

reference.

It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to

combine the collective system of Snowden, Schoenberg, Intel and Killcommons and

Wong. The motivation would be to provide communication between network sites that

lack common communication protocols, (Wong, col. 11, line 65-col. 12, line 5).
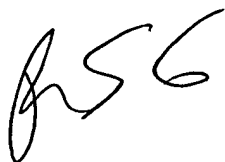
Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Russell S. Glass whose telephone number is 571-272-

3132. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8-5.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Joseph Thomas can be reached on 571-272-6776. The fax phone number

for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for

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11/30/06

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11/18/2006